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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/575,601	04/12/2006	Michael Breuer	HM-713PCT	1627
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FRIEDRICH KUEFFNER				
317 MADISON AVENUE, SUITE 910				
NEW YORK, NY 10017				
EXAMINER				
BONK, TERESA				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3725				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/575,601

Applicant(s)

BREUER ET AL.

Examiner

TERESA BONK

Art Unit

3725

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3 and 5-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3 and 5-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 November 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-4, 6-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kramer (EP 0781609) in view of Konose et al (JP 05-161902) and Langer et al '191. Kramer discloses a mill set up including at least on stand in a reversible roughing train (1), at least one stand in a finishing train (3), an upstream and down stream coiler (5, 6) such that the distance between the roughing train and the finishing train allows the two to act in simultaneous tandem operation (figure 2) (see English equivalent US20030051525 including abstract).

Konose is relied upon to teach the use of reversible tandem 2-high roughing stands in a hot mill operation for the purpose of improving temperature profile of the metal material. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the claimed invention, to have provided the roughing stands of Kramer as 2-high tandem type in order to better control the temperature profile of the metal strip.

Langer is relied upon to teach that it is known and advantageous utilize reversible tandem finishing stands (4) in a hot rolling operation (figures 1-2) for the purpose of minimizing the length of the mill and controlling the temperature of the metal strip. Therefore it would have been obvious to utilize the reversible tandem set up of the finishing stands as taught by Langer in

the set up of Kramer for the purpose of shortening the mill length while at the same time controlling the temperature of the strip metal being rolled.

Claims 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kramer (EP 0781609), Konose et al (JP 05-161902) and Langer et al '191, as stated above, and further in view of Ginzburg '490. Kramer, as modified by Konose and Langer discloses most of the claimed limitations including a shear (4). The references fail teach that shear (4) is a flying type shear, a furnace unit, a cropping shear and an edging stand as required. However the use of a flying type shear for shear (4) of Kramer would have been obvious since the examiner takes official notice that such shears are well known to be utilized and the use of such would depend on the cost and productivity desired in the mill.

Ginsburg is relied upon to teach that it is known to provide complete installations such as that of Kramer with a cropping shear (3) for cutting the strip into desired slabs, a furnace (5) for heating the strip to the desired workable temperature and an edging stand (10) for cutting the edges and ends of the work material (figure 3). Therefore it would have been obvious to include a cropping shear for cutting the strip into desired slabs, a furnace for heating the strip to the desired workable temperature and an edging stand for cutting the edges and ends of the work material in the mill in Kramer for the reasons stated.

With respect to claim 9, the method steps would have been obvious in lieu of the above references, for example, the conveyance of the hot initial product into the mill is inherent in Kramer, reverse roughing of the product is taught by Kramer (see English equivalent US20030051525 including abstract, especially paragraph 0019), initial cropping is taught by

Ginsburg and use of shear (3) in order to cut the material to length, while the reverse rolling of in the finishing train including coiling and uncoiling is taught by Langer for the purpose of providing the material with the desired finished thickness while being held the desired working temperature.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 21, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicants again argue that Kramer only teaches the use of a single roughing stand and a single finishing stand. In response the examiner again directs applicants attention to the abstract of the English equivalent which envisions "at least one" stand for the roughing and finishing trains, thereby encompassing more than one stand. Applicant also argues that "Kramer is silent in respect to the distance between the...stands." The Examiner respectively points out that Applicant's remarks are not on point because a distance requirement is not set forth in the claim language

Applicants further argue that Konose does not teach a tandem operation of a roughing and finishing stand. In response it is again pointed out that such an operation is already taught in the primary reference of Kramer, while Konose is merely relied upon to teach the use of

reversible tandem 2-high roughing stands in a hot mill operation for the purpose of improving temperature profile of the metal material.

Applicants further argue that it is impossible to reverse the roll strip in the Langer roughing stand. In response the examiner points out that Langer is only relied upon to teach that it is known and advantageous utilize reversible tandem finishing stands (4) in a hot rolling operation (figures 1-2) for the purpose of minimizing the length of the mill and controlling the temperature of the metal strip. The reverse rolling in tandem roughing stand is already disclosed in the primary reference of Kramer.

Lacking any clear distinguishing features, the train of Kramer is capable of rolling aluminum metal and the use of such would have been obvious as it would only depend on the desired product and since it is notoriously well known to roll such products in metal mills as attested to by the applicants in their Prior Art figure 3.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the knowledge is generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TERESA BONK whose telephone number is (571)272-1901. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dana Ross can be reached on 571-272-4480. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dana Ross/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3725

Teresa M. Bonk
Examiner
Art Unit 3725